The Proclamation Relating to Oklahoma Made Public Today.

The President Reviews the Agree. ment Entered Into With the Abo. rigines and Ratified by Congress. and Tells How Lots May He Drawn

The proclamation of the President, signed on the Fourth of July, is made public today, opening the lands of the Kiowa, Commoche, Apache, and Wichita Indians in the Territory of Oklahoma The proclamation follows, in part;

Whereas, by an agreement between the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians of the one part and certain commissioners of the United States on the other part, ratified by act of Congress approved March 2, 1995 (28 Stat., 876, 894), the said Indians ceded, conveyed, transferred, and relin quished, forever and absolutely, without any reservation whatever, unto the United States of America, all their claim title, and interest of every kind and character in and to the lands embraced in the following described tract of country now in the Territory of Oklahoma, to

"Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Washita River, where the ninety-eighth meridian of west longitude crosses the same thence up the middle of the main channe of said river to the line of 98 degrees 40 minutes west longitude, thence on said line of 98 degrees 40 minutes due north to the middle of the channel of the main Canadian River, thence down the middle of said main Canadian River to where it crosses the ninety-eighth meridian thence due south to the place of begin-

'And whereas, by an agreement between the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians on the one part and certain commissioners of the United States on the other part, amended and ratified by act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, the said Indian tribes, subject to certain conditions which have been duly performed ceded, conveyed, transferred, relinquished, and surrendered, forever and absolutely, without any reservation whatsoever, expressed or implied, unto the United States of America, all their claim, title, and interest of every kind and character in and to the lands embraced in the following described tra t of country now in the Territory of Oklahema, to wit:

Commencing at a point where the Washita River crosses the ninety-eighth meridian west from Greenwich; theace up the Washita River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point thirty miles, by river, west of Fort Cobb, as now established; thence due west to the north fork of Red River, provided said line strikes said river east of the onehundredth meridian of west longitude; it not, then only to said meridian line, and thence due south, on said meridian line, to the said north fork of Red River; thence down said north fork, in the middie of the main channel thereof, from the point where it may be first intersected by the lines above described, to the main Red River; thence down said Red River, in the middle of the main channel thercof, to its intersection with the ninety-eighth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north, on said meridian line, to the place of beginning.

"And whereas, in pursuance of said act of Congress ratifying the agreement last named, allotments of land in severalty have been regularly made to each member of said Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians; the lands occupied by said opening.

by law, do hereby declare and make known that all of the lands so as aforesaid ceded by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, and the Comanche, Klowa, and Apache tribes of Indians, respectively, saving and excepting sections sixin each township, and all lands located or selected by the Territory of Oklahoma as indemnity school or educational lands. and saving and excepting all lands allotted in severalty to individual Indians and saving and excepting all lands alas town sites, and saving and excepting religious, Indian cemetery, wood reserve, forest reserve, or other public uses, will, on the 6th day of August, 1961, at 9 o'clock m., in the manner herein prescribed and not otherwise, he opened to entry and settlement and to disposition under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States.

Commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, July 10, 1901, and ending at 6 o'clock p. m., Friday, July 26, 1901, a registration will be had at the United States Land Offices at El Reno and Lawton, in the Territory of Oklahoma (the office at Lawton to occupy provisional quarters in the immediate vicinity of Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, until suitable quarters can be provided at Lawton), for the purpose of ascertaining what persons desire to enter, settle upon, and acquire title to any of said lands under the homestead law, and of ascertaining their qualifications so to do. The registration at each office will be for registration each applicant will be required to elect and state in which district he desires to make entry. To obtain registration each applicant will be required to show himself duly qualified to make homestead entry of these lands under existing laws and to give the registering officer such appropriate matters of description and identity as will protect the applicant and the Government against any attempted impersonation.

Registration cannot be effected through the use of the malls or the emthrough the use of the mails or the employment of an agent, excepting that honorably discharged soldiers and salors ewilted to the benefits of section 23% of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1501 (31 Stat. 847), may present their applications for registration and due proofs of their qualifications through an agent of their own selection, but no person will be permitted to act as agent for more than one mitted to act as agent for more than one such soldler or sailor. No person will be permitted to register more than once or in any other than his true name. Each applicant who shows himself duly qualified will be registered and given a non-transferable certificate to that ef-

the first sixty days following said ope t no one but registered applicants will permitted to make homestead settle-ent upon any of said lands, and then ment upon any of said lamas, and their only in pursuance of a homestead entry duly allowed by the local land officers, or of a soblier's declaratory statement duly accepted by such officers.

"The order in which, during the first sixty days following the opening, the registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead entry of the lands opening the regular persuander will be a termined by draw-

make homestead entry of the lands open ed hereunder, will be actermined by draw ings for both the El Reno and Lawton districts, publicly held at the United States land office at El Reno, Okin, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., aloaday July 29, 1991, and continuing for such peri-iod as may be necessary to complete the same. The drawings will be had unce he supervision and immediate observance f a committee of three persons, whose stegrity is such as to make their control the drawing a guaranty of its fairness he members of this committee will be opointed by the Secretary of the Inte who will prescribe suitable compe ation for their services. Preparatory hese drawings the registration office fill, at the time of registering each appl ant who shows himself duly qualine out a card, which must be signed be opicant, stating the land district i he desires to make homestead nd giving such a description of the ant as will enable the local land of-to thereafter identity him.

"This card will be at once sealed in a reparate envelope, which will bear no ther distinguishing label or mark than such as may be necessary to show that such as may be necessary to show that it is to go into the drawing for the land district in which the applicant desires to make entry. These envelopes will be sep-arated according to land districts and will be carefully preserved and remain scaled until opened in the course of the drawing as herein provided. When the registra-tion is compulsed, all of the malar ion is completed, all of these sealed en-elopes will be brought together at the blace of drawing and turned over to the mmittee in charge of the drawing, wh such manner as in their judgment w e attended with entire fairness and de attended with entire lairness and equality of opportunity, shall proceed to draw out and open the separate envelopes and to give to each enclosed card a number in the order in which the envelope containing the same is drawn. While the drawings for the two districts will be separately conducted, they will occur as nearly at the same time as is cur as nearly at the same time as is practicable. The result of the drawing for each district will be certified by the committee to the officers of the district and will determine the order in which the applicants may make nomestead entry of said lands and settlement thereon. "At each land office, commencing Tues-

day, August 6, 1901, at 9 o'clock a. m., the applications of those drawing numbers 1 to 125 inclusive, for that district must be lands subject to entry under the home-stead law, and desired thereunder, have been entered. If any applicant falls to appear and present his application for entry when the number assigned to him by the drawing is reached, his right to nter will be passed until after the other pplications assigned for that day have een disposed of, when he will be given such drawing. To obtain the allowance of a homestead entry, each applicant must personally present the certificate of registration therefore issued to him, together with a regular homestead application and the necessary accompanying proofs, and with the regular land office fees, but in honorably discharged subject or sailor may honorably discharged-soldier or sallor ma file his declaratory statement through the agent representing him at the registration. regular application for entry it appear that any applicant is disqualified from making homestead entry of these lands his application will be rejected, notwithstanding his prior registration. If any applicant shall register more than once hercunder, or in any other than his true name, or shall transfer his registration certificate, he will thereby lose all the benefits of the registration and drawing herein provided for, and will be precluded from entering or settling upon any of said lands during the first sixty days following said opening.

carried out by a lot of hot-headed youths, of short duration, and confined to small parts of the Russian Empire; elsewhere the life of the people was perfectly normal. Yet from the despatches it seemed as if the whole Russian Empire were in a turnoll, and some travelers in Europe who had planned to visit Russia were atraid to come here.

At the time of writing there is nothing in St. Petersburg which indicates the existence of any sort of trouble. Even on March 17, when the rioting was at its height and the conflict between people,

religious societies or other organizations for religious or educational work among the Indians have been regularly allotted and confirmed to such societies and organizations, respectively; and the Secretary of the Interior, out of the lands ceded by the agreement last named has regularly selected and set aside, for the use in common for said Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians, 480,000 acres of grazing lands.

"Now, therefore, I. William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in metal Land Office with their recommendates."

"Any person or persons desiring to found, or to suggest establishing a town site upon any of said ceded lands at any point not in the near vicinity of either of the county seats therein heretofore selected and designated as aforesaid, may, at any time before the opening herein provided for, file in the proper local land office a written application to that effect, describing by legal subdivisions the lands intended to be affected, and stating fully and under oath the necessity or propriety of founding or establishing a town at that place. The local officers will forthwith transmit said potition to the Commissioner, there was no sort of danger except to those who chose to remain in the crowd. Just now the most serious problems here are the industrial ones, the problems of the army of the unemployed and office a written application to that effect, describing by legal subdivisions the lands intended to be affected, and stating fully and under oath the necessity or propriety of founding or establishing a town at the power vested in me cashing the point not in the near vicinity of either of the county seats therein heretofore selected and sea foresaid, may, at any time before the opening herein provided for, file in the proper local land office a written application to that effect, describing by legal subdivisions the local officers will forthwith transmit said petition to the county seats therein heretofore selected and sea for said ceded lan eral Land Office with their recommensa-tion in the premises. Such Commissioner, if he believes the public interests will be subserved thereby, will, if the Secretary of the Interior approve thereof, issue an order withdrawing the lands described in such petition, or any portion thereof, from homestead entry, and settlement from homestead entry, and settlement and directing that the same be held for the time being for town-site settlement, entry, and disposition only. In such event, the lands so withheld from home-stead entry and settlement will, at the time of said opening, and not before become subject to settlement, en-try, and disposition to determent, enof said ceded lands will be subject to set-

the lands now used, occupied, or set apart | have been formed cannot be disposed of under the general town-site laws of the United States, and can only be disposed of in the special manner provided in said

of in the special manner provided in said act of Congress, which declares:

"The lands so set apart and designated shall, in advance of the opening, be surveyed, subdivided, and platted, under the disection of the Secretary of the Interior, into appropriate lots, blocks, streets, alleys, and sites for parks or public buildings, so as to make a town site thereof; provided, that no person shall purchase more than one business and one resinence lot. Such town lots shall be offered and lot. Such town lots shall be offered and sold at public auction to the highest bid-der, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at sales to be had at the

opening and subsequent thereto.

"All persons are especially admonished that under the said act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, it is provided that no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy, or enter any of said ceded lands except in the manner prescribed in this proclamation until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are opened to settlement and entry. After the expiration of the said period of sixty days, but not before, any of said lands remaining undisposed of opening and subsequent thereto. of said lands remaining undispo-may be settled upon, occupied, as both land districts, but at the time of tered under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws of the United States in like manner as if the manner of effecting such settlement, oc-cupancy, and entry had not been pre-scribed herein in obedience to law.

"It appearing that there are fences around the pastures into which, for con-venience, portions of the ceded lands have heretofore been divided, and that these fences are of considerable value and are still the property of the Indian tribes ceding said lands to the United States, all persons going upon examining, entering, or settling upon any of said lands are cautioned to respect such fences as the property of the Indians, and not to destroy, appropriate, or carry away the same, but to leave them undisturbed, so

A second provided for."

A second proclamation by the President under same date defines the limits of the Wichita Forest Reserve, within the above tract, released by the Indians. The proclamation is made in accordance with the act of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal timber culture laws, and for repeal timber culture laws, and for other

fect, which will entitle him to go upon and examine the lands to be opened hereunder in the land district in which he elects to make his entry; but the only purpose for which he may go upon and examine said lands is that of enabling him later on, as herein provided, to understandingly select the lands for which he will make entry. No one will be permitted to make settlement upon any of said lands in advance of the opening herein provided for, and during

IN CZAR NICHOLAS' DOMAIN

Affairs of Current Interest to the Russian People.

Disappointment Over the Birth of a Daughter to the Czarina - What Underlies the Student Riots - Industrial Unrest in the Empire.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23 .- On the morning of June 18 the people of St. Petersburg listened with almost breathless interest to the gun which boomed out from the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, across the Neva. When the sound eased after the lefst discharge the feeling of disappointment was intense for the longed for heir had not been granted the Russian people; the cannon announced that the Czar had another daughter, the Russians another archduchess-Anastasie Nicolaievna.

Among the intelligent classes in Russia the disappointment is keenest, especially among the aristocracy. Had the child been a boy Russians would have felt justified in becoming drunk for a week, but instead they loyally hung out their flags, so that the whole city was festooned in spite of a drizzling rain, and in the evening colored lanterns were stretched along the streets, and the initials of the Emperor and Empress in electric lights were placed upon the house fronts.

Had a Czarowitch been born to Nicholas II it is probable that thousands of criminals would have been pardoned throughout the Empire. As it was, the Czar seized the opportunity to put a practical end-for the present-to the student troubles. In an imperial ukase of June 19 his Majesty remitted the obligation of military service to a number of the students and shortened the term of the rest to a month from the time that it was

entered upon. In the eyes of some people this ends the whole affair, but in reality it only closes one chapter of something which is continually going on. The recent disturbances in Russia have only been a visible symptom of certain forces at work beto 125, inclusive, for that district must be presented and will be considered in their numerical order during the first day, and the applications of these drawing numbers 125 to 256, inclusive, must be presented and will be considered in their numerical order during the second day, and so on at that rate until all of said and so on at that rate until all of said analyzed by people in Russia, they still analyzed by people in Russia, they still the disturbances. However these may be bran, exist. This will be proved sooner or later by the appearance of more symptoms,

Taking the riots of the students as an ndication of something ulterior and far more potent, their character is serious. mother opportunity to make entry, falling in which he will be deemed to have been in part exaggerated by the foreign thandoned his right to make entry under press; when they have not been exaggerated. press; when they have not been exaggerated they have produced a wrong impression in the minds of readers who do not understand the conditions of Russian life. Suppose, for example, that all the news cabled from the United States to the foreign press were confined to the strikes, lynchings, and other disorders of which the American people have their share, an abnormal impression would be created in the minds of Europeans as to tion. If at the time of considering his regular application for entry it appear that any applicant is disqualified from making homestead entry of these lands his application will be rejected, notwithstanding his prior registration. If any applicant shall register more than once her under, or in any other than his true name, or shall transfer his certified.

At the time of writing there is nothing in St. Petersburg which indicates the existence of any sort of trouble. Even on Warding the first sixty days following ning.

person or persons desiring to be to suggest establishing a town on any of said ceded lands at any tin the near vicinity of either of any sort of danger except to those designated as aforesaid, may, at a before the opening herein proper, file in the proper local land written application to that effect, ag by legal subdivisions the wages and shorter hours. The daily papers never contain news of this sort of thing. Except for the official announcements of the movements and doings of great persons there is an absolute lack of that personal interest which is so strong an element of an uncensored press. The Russian morning paper presents as great a contrast as sents as great a contrast as could be imagined to the press of America; it shows no individuality, no frank expresinterested. There are a large number of telegrams containing foreign news, and the rest is a stilted recital of whatever

In such | may be allowed by the censor. Though it is impossible to approve the principle of censorship, it must in justice be said that the lack of sensational journalism is not without advantage to the Russian people; at the same time there may be the most tremendous revolutions and industrial disturbances which affect lotted and confirmed to religious societies and other organizations, and saving and excepting the lands selected and set aside as grazing lands for the use in common for said Comanche. Klowa, and Apache tribes of Indians, and saving and excepting the lands set aside and reserved at each of said county seats for disposition

of said ceded lands will be subject to settlement, entry, or disposition under such the welfare of every Russian without the general town-site laws except in the manner herein prescribed until after the expiration of sixty days from the time of said opening.

"Attention is hereby especially called to the fact that under the special provisions of the said act of Congress approved March 2, 1901, the town sites sequenced in the welfare of every Russian without the welfare of every Russian without the welfare of every Russian without the growing constraint disturbances which affect thement, entry, or disposition under such general town-site laws except in the manner herein prescribed until after the expiration of sixty days from the time of said opening.

"Attention is hereby especially called to the fact that under the special provisions of the said act of Congress approved March 2, 1901, the town sites sequenced and designated at the country seats in the welfare of every Russian without the welfare of ev count in the Russian press till an official one appeared on March 20. This was pro-mulgated because of the falsity of the stories which were in general circulation.

There is no doubt that the Russian mind is agitated over the tariff troubles with the United States. This is especially true of Russian officialdom. American produc-tions have held such a place of supremahere that German manufacturers have put the word "American" on some of their machinery. The Germans are eagerly taking advantage of the present state of taking advantage of the present state of offairs. America enjoyed a considerable trade here, which has been largely cut into; at the same time American manufacturers have lost a great deal of money in Russia through inability to collect payments due them. The importation of American bleycles was practically stopped to the way American manufacturers in this way. American manufacturers have long since learned to trade with Russian dealers on a purely cash basis, but many of the German firms are now givin. many of the German firms are now giving the Russians time. The feeling here the the United States has misinterpreted the Russian law concerning sugar is strong and sincere. If the United States should abrogate its action, M. De Witte would undoubtedly withdraw his counter play. The Russian Minister of Agriculture and Domains, 2. Yermoloff, says that the United States has made such wonderful progress in the art of agriculture that he has sent two men over to study the exprogress in the art of agriculture that he has sent two men over to study the experimental farms and the system adopted by that Government for the promotion of farming industries. M. Yermoloff also deciares that the Russian law, which has hitherto required that the results of gold mining be assessed by the Government at the rate of from 2 per cent up has been the rate of from 3 per cent up, has been abrogated, and that the gold mined by private individuals or corporations on Government grants shall, after the first of next year, be entirely free. This action will make a tremendous difference in the conditions of gold mining in Siberia. conditions of gold mining in Siberia, where there are undoubtedly large de-posits still undiscovered. Under the pres-ent system there have been the alternatives of smuggling the gold out of the country, or else submitting to the Gov-ernment exactions, which proved a heavy handicap. Coal deposits have also been discovered in Siberia in the Government of Tomsk, and near Irkutsk. This means that they are near enough to the Trans-Siberian Road to make mining practi-cable, and steps are being taken by the Ministry of Domains to put the mines in operation as soon as possible.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

Wholesale Provision and Grain Market Quotations in Full. BALTIMORE, July 6.-Following are

oday's quotations in the wholesale pro-

dision and grain markets: Wheat-Stock in elevators, 388,837 bus The market for Southern was firm and prices were 15c a bushel higher in sympathy with Western, Receipts were liberal, but with a good demand all of the ficrings were readily disposed of at the dvance. Sales on grade at 71% for No red, 5715c for steamer 2 red, and 6415c for rejected. Sample lots, as to quality and condition, at 64c, 64%c, 66c, 69c, 70c, and 715c.

Wheat opened easier. Market closed asked; August, 6814c bid; September, 694c bid. Settling price, contract, 695c. No. 3 red, 6514c. Steamer No. 2 red, 6514c. Corn-Stock in elevators, 1,505,749 bus. There was again an absence of receipts There was again an absence of receipts or offerings of Southern and the market was nominal at about steady prices. Quote prime white nominally 48% 448% and do yellow 47@48c. Cob quiet at \$2.25@ 2.30 per bbl for carload lots prime yellow

n opened steady. Market closed ly. Spot, July, 47% bid; August, 48% Settling price, mixed, 48c. Steamer nixed, 47c. Flour-Market was quiet. Western su-Flour-Market was quiet. Western super, \$2.30@2.40; Western extra, \$2.35@2.20; Western Family, \$3.15@3.40; Winter Patents, \$3.60@3.90; Spring Patents, \$3.85@4.10; spring straight, \$3.75@3.50; spring bakers, \$2.50@3.10; Baltimore best patents, \$4.60; Baltimore high-grade family, \$4.50; Baltimore high-grade extra, \$4.10; Baltimore choice family, \$3.85; Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania super, \$2.20@2.30; Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania extra. land, Virginia, and Pennsylvania extra, \$2.3562.90; Maryland, Virginia, and Penn-sylvania family, \$3.1563.40; City Mills super, \$2.5062.60; Rio extra, \$3.7563.90; rye Super, \$2.502.50; Rio extra, \$3.532.30; rye flour, medium to choice, \$2.993.25.

Oats—Market was firm. Stock in elevators, 601.400 bus. White, No. 2, 3324034c; do, No. 3, \$224033c; do, No. 4, \$124032c; do, nagraded, \$124034c; mixed, No. 2, \$124032c; ungraded, \$294032c; do, No. 4, \$294030c; ungraded, \$294032c; was graded, \$2940002c; was graded, \$29403

rye, 51c, in export elevator.

Hay—Market easy. No. 1 timothy, \$15@ 15.50; No. 2, \$14 00214.50; No. 3, \$13.002013.50; No. 1 clever, mixed, \$12.502\$\$13.00; No. 2 clover, mixed, \$10.502\$\$11.50; No. 1 clover, \$12.00; No. 2 clover, \$10.00211.00.

Straw—Market was quiet, No. 1 straight rye, \$16. No. 2 \$15. tangled rye, \$10.005\$\$

rye, \$16; No. 2, \$15; tangled rye, \$969.50; wheat, \$6; oat straw, \$869; no grade hay, \$8g10.
Mill feed—Market was quiet. Winter bran as to weight, \$15.50/216.50; spring bran, in 200-lb sacks, \$16; do, in 100-lb sacks, \$16.50; City Mills middling steady

at \$17 per ton.
Grain freights—The market was quiet. Grain freights—The market was quiet. Liverpool, per bus, 2½d July; London, per qr. 1s 6d, July; Glasgow, 1s 3d, July; Belfast, 2s 6d July; Bristol, 2s 9d July; Dublin, 2s 6d, July; Leith, 2s 6d, July; 2s 9d, August; Copenhagen, 2s 6d, July; 2s 9d, August; Cork, 2s 9d, July, 3s 1½d, August; Denmark, 2s 9d, July, 3s 1½d, August; picked ports, 2s 6d, July, 2s 7½d, August; Antwerp, 2s 6d, July; Rotterdam, 2s 9d, July, 52½ pfgs, August; Bremen, 52½ pfgs, July, 52½ pfgs, August; Hamburg, 2s 7½d, July, 2s, August.

July, 2s, August.

Butter—The market is firm. Creamery separator, extra, 21@22c; extra first, 20@21c; Beparator, extra, 21@22c; extra first, 20@21c; creamery, first, 15@15-2c; creamery imitation, extra, 17c; lowa and Northwestern iadie, extra, 15c; do, extra first, 14@15c; Western store-packed, 13@14c; Ohio rolls, first, 15@15c; second, 13@14c; Ohio rolls, first, 15@15c; second, 13@14c; Eigin creamery prints, ½-lb, 25@25c; do, 1-lb, 24@25c; do, 2-lb, 23@24c; Maryland and Pennsylvania creamery prints, ½-lb, 24@25c; do, 1-lb, 23@24c; do, 2-lbs, 22@23c, Eggs—The market is steady. Strictly fresh, 13@13½c; Western, 15@13½c. Fish, crabs, and clams—Market was steady. Bluefish, per lb, 4@5c; crocus, steady. Bluefish, per lb, 405c; crocus, sugar bbl, \$2.00; rock, boiling per lb, 15c; dq, medium, per lb, 10c; do, pan, per lb, 505c; white perch, large, per lb, 15c; do, small to medium, per lb, 10c; perch, yellow, per lb, large, 5@6c; do, medium, 2@3c; sheepshead, per lb, 6@8c;

30440c; frogs, live, per dozen, large, \$1.094

Green fruits and vegetables—Market was quiet; Apples, early June, per bbl, choice, \$1.26(1.50; do small, 75c431; do, \$2.5bi bas, 50(200c; beets, native, per bunch, 16(1)/2c; do, Eastern Shore, Md., per bunch, 16; biackberries, Eastern Shore, per quart, Rochelle, 46(5c; do, Wilsons, 46(5c; do Rappahannock, per bucket, \$25c(30c; cabbage, native, per 100, Wakefield, \$2.06(2.50; do, Flat Dutch, \$3.00(3.50; cantaloupes, Georgia, per crate, \$13(2; do, North Carcilina, per crate, 75c(3)(5c); carrois, native, per bunch, 1½(2)(2); corn, Rappahannock, per doz, 93(12c; do, Eastern Shore, Md., per doz, 10(3)(4c; do, native, per bus bas, 60c; do, per bbl, \$1(3), 15; do, Anne Arindel, per peach bas, \$36(45c; egg plants, Florida, per crate, \$26(2.25) Green fruits and vegetables-Market egg plants, Florida, per crate. \$262.25; do, per orange box, \$2.2562.50; goose-berries, Maryland, and Virginia, per ib, 2c, huckleberries, Eastern Shore, Md., per et 567c; letture, native, per bus box, 295r25c; onions, new, Rappahannock, per ½-bbl bas, 69676c; do, per bbl, \$1.50; do, Eastern Shore and Virginia, per bas, 656 76c; do, Fennsylvania yellow, per bus, 606 70c; peaches, Florida, per 6-bas carrier, \$1.566.2 do, Georgia, per 6-bas carrier, 10c; peaches, Florida, per 6-bas carrier, \$1,500.2; do, Georgia, per 6-bas carrier, 75c; 78t; 50; pineappies, Florida, per crate, as to size, \$2,50; 43; plums, Florida, per carrier, \$102,150; raspberries, Eastern Shore, red, per pint, 2½, 64c; do, per quart, 60,7c; do, black, per quart, 60,7c; do, black, per quart, 60,7c; string beans, Anne Arundel, per bus, green, 25,00,9c; do, wax, 30,49c; do, Rappahannock, per bas, 25c; do, per bbl, green, 60,0,75c; do, Eastern Shore, wax, per bas, 25,620c; saussh, Anne Arundel, per bas, 25,620c; saussh, Anne Arundel, per bas, 256/20c; squash, Anne Arundel, per bas, 15/20c; tomatoes, Florida, per 6-bas carrier, fancy, \$1.75\(\text{sq}\).25; do, fair to good, \$1\(\text{sq}\).50; do, Mississippi, per crate, 60c\(\text{sq}\).1; do, Potomac, per 2-bas carrier, \$1.25\(\text{sq}\).25; do, per 6-bas carrier, \$5\(\text{sq}\).32(\(\text{sq}\).31, do, per bas, \$6\(\text{sq}\).55c; watermelons, Florida,

per bas, 405050; waterine per 100, 325.00630.00. Groceries-Raw sugar is quiet; refined steady. Per 100-1b lots; Granulated, \$5.50; cut-loaf, \$6.10; Keystone "A," \$5.60; \$5.50; cut-loaf, \$6.10; Moiasses, N. yeh. w sugars, \$4,60974.80. Molasses, N. O. St. Clare, 38c; Kingaland, 34c; Sun-light, N. O. 28c; St. Vincent, P. R. 25c; St. John's P. R., 19c; No. 12 Sugar House,

St. Shins F. R., Be, No. 12 Sugar House, Sc. Syrups—The market was steady; Gold Medai, 27c; King (Vanila), 29c; Ec k Candy Drips, 27c; Gilt Edge, 24c; Conn, 22c; No. 12, 17c. Tea was firm; Hy-sen, superior to fine, 28632c; choice to anoicest, 42646c; uncolored Japan (new cnoicest, 42@46c; uncolored Japan (new crop), finest, 31@33c; choice to choicest, 32@34c; extra choice 46c; Oolong, Amoy and Fuchow (new crop), finest, 40@43c; choice to choicest, extra, finest, 30@40c.
Potatoes—Market was quiet. Old Maryland and Pennsylvania, prime, per bus, 65@70c; do, New York, prime, per bus, 65@70c; do, white, new Norfolk, per bbl, No. 1, \$1.50%1.75; do, No. 2, \$1@1.25; do, culls, 75c%31; do, York River, per bbl, No. 1, \$1.40% 1.\$1.50@1.75; do, No. 2,\$1@1.75; do, culls, 75c @\$1; do, York River, per bbl, No. 1, \$1.50@ 1.60; do, culls and seconds, 75c@\$1.90; do, Rappahannock, per bbl, \$1.00@1.40; do, Eastern Shore Md., per bbl, \$1.25@1.50; do, Virginla, per bbl, \$1.40@1.60. Poultry—Market is steady. Old fowls, 104@11c per lb; spring chickens, 14@18c; roosters, 25@20c apiece; ducks, 8c per lb. Green coffee—Market firm. No 1 (Rio grade), 6c.

Roasted coffee-Market steady. Bulk

Roasted coffee—Market steady, Bulk roasted coffee—Pure Java, 32c; Maracaibo, 22c; pure Laguayra, 22c; pure Santos, 19c; African Java, 19c; Rio blend, 18c; Peaberry mixture, 17½c; pure Mocha, 30c; Java-Mocha blend, 27½c. (These coffees are in fancy bags, paper-linet.) If packed in cans or tubs, ½c higher.

Package brands—E. L. C., 190-lb cases, 11½c; 60-lb cases, 11.6c; 36-lb cases, 11.7c; Lion coffee, in 190-lb lots, 11.58c; in 60-lb lots, 11.7c.

tots, 11.78c Cotton—Market steady; middling, 8%c; strictly low middling, 8%c; low middling, 8%c. Stock in Baltimore, 5,887 bales.

SUICIDE OF A CRAZED HORSE.

A Philadelphia Equine Beats 1ts

Head Against the Curbing.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—As a direct
result of the Intense heat, t. horse at
tached to a furniture wagon and owned
by Charles Johnson became crazed and
committed suicide at Twentleth and Fedagainst the curbstone.

The horse was pulling a heavy load
of furniture and as it reached Twentleth
Street it fell exhausted in the street. The
driver quickly unharmassed the beax and
began pouring cold war around were
startled to zee the animal raise its head
and knocked its against the curbstone. Several street the fell exhausted in the street. The
driver quickly unharmassed the beax and
began pouring cold war around were
startled to zee the animal raise its head
and knocked it against the curbstone. Several men attempted to prevent the horse
from doing harm to be prepared by
charles and body, and comer, error
and the curbstone of the barn objects the first several men attempted to prevent the horse
from doing harm to be prepared by
charles and body, and comer, error
and the curbstone of the barn objects the first several men attempted to prevent the horse
from doing harm to be against the curb until
dead.

**Solution Poisson Against the curb until
dead.**

**Solution Poisson Against the curbstone.

**A philadelphia Equine Beats 1ts
Hill asked him in the
show many men he wanted to ald him in to
the undrivative regulation. Hardwick replied that
the undrivative regulation of the trentile disease take Botanic Blood Blain
to the undrivative regulation.

The treat it fell exhausted to the the total him to
the the roll him to go
the form the park plants and comer, error
doing out. Health and provents the hair from
the park of the first private riding horse
and various appliances for men,
the show many men he wanted to ald him in to
the horse the undrivative that all he
was all chose the total him to
the the total hi

CAREER OF T. W. HARDWICK

Death of the Man Who Originated the Wild West Show.

Episode in His Life That Caused Voluminous Correspondence Between the State Department and Canada - Fighting the Indians.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 7 .- The death of Thomas W. Hardwick a few days ago at Excelsior Springs, Mo., from Bright's disease, ended the career of one of the best known Northwestern fronweak. Spot, 694c bid, July 684c bid, 69c tiersmen. This gunfighter, Indian "killer," and terror to "bad men" died at the age of sixty-eight. From an episode in early Montana days

in which he was involved arose the only instance on record where the fearless Canadian Northwest mounted police were ever baffled in an effort to arrest the man they were after. The episode gave Hardwick an international reputation, and resulted in voluminous correspondence between the State Department at Washington and the office of the Governor General of Canada.

Before coming to Dakota Territory, in the early days, Hardwick lived in Montana, and while there, in the sixtles, was a participant in a remarkable chase after a band of Indiang who had greatly annoyed him and his companions by stealing their ponies. The Indians belonged on the Canadian side of the line, and for ome time had been making raids on the frontier settlements of Montana.

Hardwick, who was engaged in freight ing to a mining camp, determined to put a stop to the raids. He gathered together a posse of eight or ten trusted and picked men. All were fully armed, and after preparing for a long campaign he Rye—The market was quiet. Stock in levators, 19,132 bus. No. 2 nearby in car-lots, 50c; No. 3 rye, 48c; No. 2 Western numbered between fifty and one hundred and his comrades set out in pursuit of -the exact number never having been

They continued the pursuit with unrelenting energy, notwithstanding that Hardwick had arisen from a sick bed in order to punish the Indian raiders. One morning, after a chase of more than one hundred miles, the Indian camp was sighted. The handful of white men fearlessly approached the camp. Hardwick demanded from the chief of the party that the ponies stolen from him be peacefully returned. The chief, not fearing the small number of white men, made an insolent reply, and in an instant dropped dead, with a bullet from Hardwick's gun in his body.

As the result of the flerce battle which followed all the Indians were killed. The frontiersmen were all expert marksmen and made every shot count. The few Indians who succeeded in breaking away from the "white devils" were pursued by the uninjured members of the posse until the last of the copper colored thieves had been made to "bite the dust."

The affair, when the particulars became known after the return of the posse, created intense excitement. The Canadian authorities were informed of the wiping out of the Indian band, and, upon the supposition that the Indians had been killed on the Canadian side of the line, decided to take the necessary action to punish the members of the posse. A force of about twenty-five Canadian mounted policemen was sent to arrest Hardwick, but the miners, several hundred in number, rallied to his support and threatened to "wipe out" the police if they attempted to arrest him.

Realizing the desperateness of their situation, the mounted police paid heed to the threats of the Upon the representation of the Canadian Government, the authorities of Montana were finally urged to action, and Hardwick was arrested by the authorities of that State. But a man could not in those days have been convicted of killing in jail for a period of about seven months he was released, and nothing was ever done to him for his part in the killing of the Indians.

Coming to Dakota in early days, when a man's life depended upon his ability to dodge Indians, Hardwick passed through adventures equal to those of "Buffalo in 1897 the two men got into an argument in 1897 the two men got into an argument in 1897 the two men got into an argument in 1897 the two men got into an argument in 1897 the two men got into an argument in 1897 the two men got into an argument in 1897 the two men got into an argument in 1897 the two men got into an argument in 1897 the two men got into an argument in 1897 the two men got into an argument in 1897 the two men got into an argument in 1897 the two men got into an argument in 1897 the two men got into an argument in 1897 the two men got into an argument in 1897 the two men got into an argument in 1897 the two men got into an argument in 1897 the two men got into an argument in 1897 the two men got into an argument in 1897 the two men got into an argument in 1897 the into park passed between rows of trees on each side of the highway.

Hardwick had the road cleared, then opened the gate and the animals started full tilt, with Hardwick, mounted on Hill's horse, after them, yelling like a Comanche Indian. It was just five minutes from the time the buffalo left the year landed in the park. The tree tops along the road was a considered full tilt, with Hardwick had the road cleared, then opened the gate and the animals started full tilt, with Hardwick had the road cleared, then opened the park passed between rows of trees on each side of the highway.

Hardwick had the road cleared, then opened the park passed between rows of trees on each side of the highway.

Hardwick had the road the turned to their own side of the line.

dodge Indians, Hardwick passed through adventures equal to those of "Buffalo Bill," "Wild Bill," and other celebrated frontier characters. He was absolutely without fear, as an incident in the early history of Deadwood will prove. Hardwick struck Deadwood when the camp was the toughest in the world, and opened a faro layout in a saloon. One night he had trouble with a desperado named Emerson, but who was better known as "Bad Dick."

The desperado—not in the hearing of

The desperado—not in the hearing of Hardwick, however—publicly threatened that he would kill Hardwick on sight. Hardwick's friends, alarmed for his safety, told him of the threats and advised him to make himself scarce. But the old frontiersman simply laughed at Hardwick's from meeting in time to save his life, for Hardwick had walked out on the platform and fired point walked out on the platform and fired point walked out on the platform and fired point in time to save his life, for Hardwick had walked out on the platform and fired point in time to save his life, for Hardwick had walked out on the platform and fired point in time to save his life, for Hardwick had walked out on the platform and fired point in time to save his life, for Hardwick had walked out on the platform and fired point in time to save his life, for Hardwick had walked out on the platform and fired point in time to save his life, for Hardwick had walked out on the platform and fired point in time to save his life, for Hardwick had walked out on the platform and fired point in time to save his life, for Hardwick had walked out on the platform and fired point in time to save his life, for Hardwick had walked out on the platform and fired point in time to save his life, for Hardwick had walked out on the platform and fired point in time to save his life, for Hardwick had walked out on the platform and fired point in time to save his life, for Hardwick had walked out on the platform and fired point walked out on the platform and fired po the old frontiersman simply laughed at in the room, who wished to get out of the trial. range of the expected bullets. Hardwick saw his enemy enter. He discontinued the faro game then in progress and

Hardwick's hands were in his pockets, in one of which he invariably carried a derringer pistol, then a favorite with many frontiersmen. The weapon was in his hand, and it was doubtless his intention had "Bad Dick" attempted to make a hostile move to send a builet into that individual without taking the derringer from his pocket. The desperado evidently was aware of his intention, and noting the devilish and determined look in the eye of the little man with thus defied him. ado evidently was aware of his determined and noting the devilish and determined look in the eye of the little man who had thus defied him, turned and walked from the disappeared from Dead-He disappeared from D the room. He disappeared from Dead-wood, and his favorite haunts knew him

Hardwick was the originator of th Wild West' show idea, his partner, Wli-iam Skakel, a well-known resident of hicago, being associated with him in the enterprise. It was the first show of the kind in the country. After traveling through Illinois they sold out to "Buffalo Bill." Hardwick was an adept at han-

illing wild inimals and Indians, as well is frontier desperadoes. A few years ago ex-Senator Pettigrew A few years ago ex-senator Pettigrew sold his herd of buffalo to James J. Hill, the railroad president. The animals were loaded on the cars at Sioux Falls and consigned to Hill, but after Hill got them unloaded from the cars in St. Paul no one seemed to know how to get them to the park which had been prepared for

AMUSEMENTS.

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to get nearer than the top of the fence surrounding the enclosure. The road to

the old frontiersman simply laughed at Hardwick was arrested and placed under their fears and declined to leave Deadwood. The next night "Bad Dick" ap- Court at Tyndall, but the case never came peared in the saloon, and there was a general scattering of the mass of men and inability to withstand the strain of

A Modern Maid.

(From the London Express.)

A contemporary says it chronicles the move ments of your friends. The difference between the contemporary and the "Patriot," on this particular point is that the "Patriot" also chronicles the movements of your enemies.

A CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT. Summer complaint is unusually prevalent among Summer complaint is unusually prevaint among children this season. A well developed case in the writer's family was cured last week by the timely use of Chamberian's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy—one of the best patent medicines manufactured and whit's is always kept on hand at the home of ye scribe. This is not intended as a free puff for the company, who do not abserting with us but to benefit little out. bottle of this medicine in the house, especially in summer time.—Lansing, Iowa, Journal. For sale by Henry Evans, Wholesale and Retail, and

EXCURSIONS.

Chesapeake Beach, THE SALT WATER RESORT

HALEY'S FULL CONCERT BAND. Trains Leave District Line Station Week Days 10:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m. Sundays 10:20, 11:30 a.m., 2:30, 3:30, 5:30, and

ON THE BAY.

Returning Leave the Beach Only 50c Round Trip.

Columbia electric cars bearing red signs run through to District Line station without trans-

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The moral and most attractive resort on Chesapeake Bay. Best Bathing, Crabbing, Music, Anuscincuts, Field and Aquatic Sports. Trains leave B. & O. 9:10 a.m., 4:30 p.m. Sundays, 9:10 a.m., 1:45 p.m. Leave Beach 6:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Round trip, 50c. Children, 25c.

Free Chastarous unsergement of the 2-26 art -45. 7:30 p.m. Round trip, 50c. Children, 25c.
Free Chautauqua programme daily, 3:30 and 7:45.
Munday, July 8, 3:30 and 7:45 p. m., lectures,
"The Decade's World Battles;" "The Get-Together Club," by Prof. C. M. Lowe, Ph. D.,
Chicago, Tuesday, July 9, 3:30 and 7:45 p. m.,
Prof. W. I. Thomas, Duluth, Minn.

TAKADAOFF

And go on the 15th annual excursion of American Guard Council, No. 1, United American Me-chanics, to River View

TUESDAY, JULY 9TH, 1901.

Palace steamer Pentz leaves Georgetown, foot f 31st st., at 9 a. m. and 6 p. m., and leaves not of 7th st. 9:30 a. m. and 2:30 and 6:45 p. m. Tickets. 25 cents; children under twelve, 15 nts, to be had of members or at the boat.

MARSHALL HALL.

NOTICE-REMEMBER THE Day and evening excursion to Marshall Hall, for the benefit of the Choir Outing Fund of St. John's Church, Georgetown, Tuesday, July 9, 1961. Palace steamer Macalester will leave Seventh Street Wharf at 10 z. m., 2:30 and 6:30 p. m.

Tickets, 25 cents.

Chris Xander, Phone 1425.

andy. Home-made. We guarantee it at o-

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amount from \$10 to \$500. Cur rates are the cheapest, and you can make your own terms. Loans made within three hours from the time you apply. We loan for the interest only, and do not want your goods, so you need have no fear of lesing them. Our offices are up on the fifth floor, away from the street, and are so arranged that we can ensure strictest privacy. Drop in and get our rates.

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LOANS OF SIO

the faro game then in progress and quietly sat in his chair awaiting developments.

"Bad Dick" walked up to the bar, and said in a voice loud enough to be heard in all parts of the room, and with plenty of profanity:

"I am the boss."

Hardwick accepted the challenge instantly, and deliberately walking up to a position immediately in front of the desperado, and only a foot or two away, steadily looked him in the eye and said:

(From the London Express.)

One of the most remuricable breach of promise cases that have ever been brought before the courts is about to be tried in Athens, writes our correspondent.

The plaintiff, a young woman 'rom the village our for Marcopoule, some thirty-five miles from athems, bases her claims upon an abejent custom of the village, which, it is held, will influence the jury in her favor.

The custom, which has the force of law in the village, is as follows: On certain fete days it will be village as seemble on the green, when dancing is indulged in. Any girl wishing to marry drops her handkerchief, and the swain who picks it up is bound to marry her.

National Mortgage Loan Co.

National Mortgage Loan Co.

625 F St. N. W.

WHAT IS FAIRER Than a straight business proposition to lend you mency to help you out of difficulties? If you have Furniture, Piano, or other good security, we can help you out, and the terms will be made to suit your convenience in paying. Call to see us and get at the bottom of our business methods. EVANS & COMPANY,

707 G ST. N. W. ROOM 3, First Floor Rear. Opp. Patent Office. Money to lend on furniture and pianos; lowest rates. MASTERS & Co., Room 34, Warder building.

MONEY LOANED salaried people and retail mer-chants upon their own names without security; easy payments. TOLMAN, Room 48, 208-214 G

MONEY TO LOAN at 31/2 to 5 per cent, in suma of \$1,000 to \$10,000 on D. C. real estate; pay off 5 and 6 per cent mortgages and begin anew; all na conducted with econor

borrowers. WM. H. SAUNDERS & CO., 1407 F st. nw. HERE IS your opportunity to procure a loan on your furniture or piano from a private party at a low rate. Address BOX 220, this office.

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The Liquid SOZODONT SAYES Liquid & Powder Every Marning. SOZODONT TEETH Every Night. NEW SIZE, LIQUID, 254; POWDER 254 AT THE STORES OR BY MAIL